Part 1 - Introduction - How the ignorance of Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi lead from Takfir to the Blood-Shed of the Muslims!

First we will mention regarding the ignorance of Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi Fiqh:

Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab's ignorance regarding the Hanbali Madhhab

Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab said as mentioned in al-Durar al-Saniyya:

وأكثر الإقناع، والمنتهى، مخالف لمذهب أحمد ونصه

Most of what is in al-Iqna' and al-Muntaha is in opposition to the way (Madhhab) of [Imam] Ahmad and his explicit statement[s].
- end of quote -

He also said as also mentioned in al-Durar al-Saniyya:

أكثر ما في الإقناع والمنتهى، مخالف لنص أحمد، فضلاً عن نص رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

Most of what is in al-Iqna' and al-Muntaha is in opposition to the explicit statement[s] of [Imam] Ahmad, let alone the explicit statement[s] of the Messenger of Allah, sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam.
- end of quote -

If one rechecks the context of these two statements the issue gets even worse!

It should be noted here that al-Iqna" [by Imam al-Hajjawi (d. 968 AH)] and Muntaha al-Iradat [by Imam Ibn al-Najjar al-Futuhi (d. 972 AH] are among the most reliable (!) books regarding jurisprudence according to the Hanbali Madhhab.

The issue is clear to such a degree that even "Psuedo Salafi and Wahhabism followers" Mashayikh really get embarrassed whenever someone asks regarding this statement of their leader!

And Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab has many other statements regarding Fiqh and other sciences, which all show that he had no connection to any of the 4 Madhahib whatsoever, let alone the Hanbali Madhhab

The Results of his Ignorance on a practical Level & involvement of Al-Saud

In the beginning of this section I'm going to mention some quotes from al-Durar al-Saniyya.

Thereafter the quotes will be from two history books written by the supporters of Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab (d. 1206 AH) themselves and both are printed by "Pseudo-Salafis & Wahhabism Cult followers" (i.e. just like al-Durar al-Saniyya):

- Tarikh Najd by Hussayn bin Ghannam (d. 1225 AH), who is a direct student of Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi.

- 'Unwan al-Majd fi Tarikh Najd by 'Uthman bin Bishr (d. 1288 AH) (2nd volume) (supporter of Ibn Abdul Wahhab) (Tahqiq and footnotes by 'Abd al-Latif bin 'Abd al-Rahman (d. 1292 AH), the great-grandson of IAW)

1 - Great-grandson of Ibn Abdul Wahhab / Dhul Khuwaysira: Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab and his supporters subdued the majority of the Arabs (whom he regards as "polytheists") from the Levant (Sham) to Oman and from al-Hira (in Iraq) to Yemen!!!

(He says this proudly while completely ignoring the fact that this was in the very same time where the Europeans were trying to invade Muslim lands ("lands of polyhtheism" according to him anyways!). Ibn Abdul Wahhab's satanic group did not have a single fight against these Europeans and EXCLUSIVELY fought Muslims!)

ولذلك صار لشيخنا ، شيخ الإسلام محمد بن عبد الوهاب، رحمه الله، ولطائفة من أنصاره، من المُلك والظهور، والنصر، بحسب نصيبهم، وحظهم من متابعة نبيهم صلى الله عليه وسلم والتمسك بدينه، فقهروا جمهور العرب، من الشام إلى عمان، ومن الحيرة إلى اليمن
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 1/465) -

2 - Same Najdi Khariji states as above: We declare those whom our call has reached without them accepting it as disbelievers - like the people of Yemen, Tihama, Haramayn, Levant and Iraq - and we FIGHT them and attack them even in their houses!

وأما من بلغته دعوتنا إلى توحيد الله، والعمل بفرائض الله، وأبى أن يدخل في ذلك، وأقام على الشرك بالله، وترك فرائض الإسلام، فهذا نكفره ونقاتله، ونشن عليه الغارة، بل بداره; وكل من قاتلناه فقد بلغته دعوتنا، بل الذي نتحقق ونعتقده: أن أهل اليمن وتهامة، والحرمين والشام والعراق، قد بلغتهم دعوتنا.....ا
ومثل هؤلاء لا تجب دعوتهم قبل القتال، فإن النبي -صلى الله عليه وسلم - أغار على بني المصطلق وهم غارون، وغزا أهل مكة بلا إنذار ولا دعوة!!ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 9/253) -

3 - Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-'Aziz (d. 1229 AH) (3rd ruler of 1st Saudi state and direct student of Ibn Abdul Wahhab!): Yes we fight "disbelievers" (intending the Muslims of the whole region!) and we will tell our children to do the same and they will tell their children to do so! We shed their blood and we take from their wealth and our sole aliment is their wealth! (This is pure Kharijism!)

وأما ما ذكرت: إنا نقتل الكفار، فهذا أمر ما نتعذر عنه، ولم نستخف فيه، ونزيد في ذلك إن شاء الله، ونوصي به أبناءنا من بعدنا، وأبناؤنا يوصون به أبناءهم من بعدهم، كما قال الصحابي: على الجهاد ما بقينا أبدا.ا
ونرغم أنوف الكفار، ونسفك دماءهم، ونغنم أموالهم بحول الله وقوته....ا

ولا لنا دأب إلا الجهاد، ولا لنا مأكل إلا من أموال الكفار ...ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 9/280) -

4 - Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab commands to start the fight (guess against whom!!!) alongside Muhammad bin Sa'ud (d. 1179 AH)! Ibn Abdul Wahhab himself prepared the soldiers for setting out for war (against whom?!?!?) and the commands were coming from him!

أمر بالجهاد هو والإمام محمد بن سعود، وشمروا عن ساعد الجد والاجتهاد، وعدوا للجهاد ما استطاعوا من الإعتاد.ا
وكان الشيخ هو الذي يجهز الجيوش، ويبعث السرايا على يد الإمام، ويكاتب أهل البلدان ويكاتبونه، والوفود إليهما، والضيوف عنده، وصدور الأوامر من عنده; حتى أذعن أهل نجد...ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 16/320) -

5 - To understand the above let us go back a little bit into the year 1157 AH: The power-hungry Amir of Dir'iyya (Muhammad bin Sa'ud (d. 1179 AH)) meets Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab, who tells him that all of Najd is upon "polytheism and ignorance" (says the same person, who doesn't even know some of the basic Islamic sciences... what a joke!).

They came to an agreement, which says that the political authority will be for Ibn Sa'ud [and his descendants after him] and the religious authority will be for IAW [and his descendants] (and this agreement goes on till our day!).

Note how from the very beginning they intend to spill blood (!) to achieve this and how they regard Dir'iyya as "place of Hijra" from there on (i.e. because all other lands are "lands of polytheism")!

Note how towards the end all of the wealth is described that was found later on in Dir'iyya! Where did this all come? It was stolen from other Muslims!

فلما وصل الشيخ إلى بلد الدرعية , نزل عند عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن بن سويلم ....ا
فسار إليه ابن سعود , ودخل عليه في بيت ابن سويلم فرحب به وقال : أبشر ببلاد خير من بلادك , وبالعز والمنعة , فقال له الشيخ : وأنا أبشرك بالعز والتمكين والنصر المبين , وهذه كلمة التوحيد التي دعت إليها الرسل كلّهم , فمن تمسك بها وعمل بها ونصرها , ملّك البلاد والعباد , وأنت ترى نجداً كلّها وأقطارها أطبقت على الشرك والجهل!! .....ا
فلما شرح الله صدر محمد بن سعود لذلك , فبايع الشيخ على ذلك , وأن الدم بالدم والهدم بالهدم , وعلى أنّ الشيخ لا يرغب عنه إن أظهره الله , إلا أن محمد بن سعود شرط في مبايعته للشيخ أن لا يتعرضه فيما يأخذ من أهل الدرعية مثل الذي كان يأخذه رؤساء البلدان على رعاياهم , فأجابه الشيخ على ذلك رجاء أن يخلف الله عليه من الغنيمة أكثر من ذلك....ا
فلما علم عثمان بن معمّر أن محمد بن سعود آوى الشيخ ونصره , وبايعه على دين الإسلام ونصرته والذب عنه , وأنّ الدرعية صارت دار هجرة لمن شرح الله صدره لذلك , وبعضهم قد أوذي في بلده , وأن الشيخ في زيادة من أصحابه , ندم عثمان على ما فعل من إخراجه ....ا
ولقد رأينا الدرعية بعد ذلك في زمن سعود بن عبد العزيز بن محمد بن سعود رحمهم الله , وما فيها من الأموال وكثرة الرجال , والسلاح المحلى بالذهب والفضة , وعندهم الخيل النجاب والجياد العمانيات , والملابس الفاخرة والرفاهيات , ما يعجز عن عدّه اللسان , ويكل عن حصره الجنان والبنان , ولقد نظرت إلى موسمها يوماً وأنا في مكان مرتفع وهو في الموضع المعروف بالباطن , بين منازلها الغربية التي فيها آل سعود والمعروفة بالطريف , وبين منازلها الشرقية المعروفة بالبجيري التي فيها أبناء الشيخ , ورأيت موسم الرجال في جانب وموسم النساء في جانب , وما فيه من الذهب والفضة والسلاح والإبل والأغنام , وكثرة ما يتعاطونه من صفقة البيع والشراء والخذ والعطاء , وغير ذلك .....ا

- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/42) -

The above is only a introduction into the results of Ibn Abdul Wahhabs ignorance and extremism on a practical level.

What will follow after this is the mentioning of their attacks against ALL of the Arabian peninsula and its surrounding regions, which includes killing Muslims in the markets, in their houses, IN THE MOSQUE (!!!) and basically everywhere, making embargos against them until they die from hunger (this tactic was used especially in the Haramayn!),

letting people (including women and children!!!) die in the desert from thirst, letting people drown, burning down fields, stealing from their wealth whatever they can, terrorizing Muslims and commiting mass-murder, STOPPING the Hajj and much more!!!

Ibn Abdul Wahhab attack at mosques after Jummah:

Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab conspired to get rid of his opponents such as Uthman Ibn Mua'ammar. And his followers.

[in their texts they call themself as being "Ahlul Islam" - but were more like "Ahlul Kharijites"] committed Khurooj.

Aside from their takfir, they killed their ruler in a Masjid after Jumu'ah, on Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab's explicit orders.

The below text is from their own historical works - so they treat him as being a Kafir and calling them self the people of monotheism.

►►Note the Extra Foot notes below the text:

When the evil of Uthman(1) increased against the people of monotheism(2), and his animosity towards them became apparent, aligning himself with the people of falsehood, and when the truth of what was narrated about him became clear by the sheikh(3), and the people of the land, in its entirety, expressed their concerns about his betrayal of the Muslims(2), the sheikh(3) said at that time to those who came to him from the people of 'Aynah: "I seek from you allegiance based on the religion of Allah and His Messenger, and allegiance to those whom he supports and enmity towards those whom he opposes and fights against. Even if he were your leader Uthman, give it to him based on that faith, and unanimously pledge allegiance." Uthman's heart was filled with terror and his animosity increased, and Satan embellished for him the idea of harming the Muslims(2), causing them to be expelled to the farthest regions. He sent messages to Ibn Swayt and to Ibrahim bin Sulaiman, the leader of Thamud, inviting them to come to him to execute what he had resolved to inflict upon the Muslims(2).

When the people of Islam(2) realized this, he took an oath to kill a group of them, including Hamad bin Rashid and Ibrahim bin Zaid. When Friday prayer ended, they killed him in the mosque."

تاريخ نجد للمؤرخ السعودي حسين بن غنام:

« لما تزايد شر عثمان(1) على أهل التوحيد(2) وظهر بغضه لهم وموالاته لأهل الباطل، وتبين الشيخ(3) صدق ماكان يروى عنه ، وجاء أهل البلاد كافة، وشكوا خشيتهم من غدره بالمسلمين(2)، قال الشيخ(3) حينئذ لمن وفد إليه من أهل العيينة : أريد منكم البيعة على دين الله ورسوله وعلى موالاة من والاه ومعاداة من حاربه وعاداه، ولو أنه أميركم عثمان، فأعطوه على ذلك الإيمان وأجمعوا على البيعة فمُلي قلب عثمان من ذلك رعباً وزآد مافيه من الحقد، وزين له الشيطان أن يفتك بالمسلمين(2)، ويجليهم لأقصى البلدان، فأرسل إلى ابن سويط وإلى إبراهيم بن سليمان رئيس ثرمداء يدعوهما للمجيء عنده لينفذ ماعزم عليه من الإيقاع بالمسلمين(2).

فلما تحقق أهل الإسلام(2) ذلك، تعاهد على قتله نفر، منهم : حمد بن راشد وإبراهيم بن زيد ، فلما انقضت صلاة الجمعة قتلوه في مصلاه بالمسجد».

Important FootNotes Regarding the above:

(1) He is the governor of Al-'Aynah region, Uthman bin Ma'mar Al-Tamimi. He was initially a friend of Ibn Abdul Wahhab at the beginning of his controversial call. When Ibn Abdul Wahhab fled from Huraymila to Al-'Aynah, Uthman supported him and even arranged his marriage to his aunt, Jawhara. He was also a companion in destroying or desecrating the grave, which is claimed to be the grave of the companion and martyr, Zaid bin Al-Khattab, the elder brother of the Caliph Umar bin Al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with them.

(2) When the historian mentions "Ahl al-Tawhid" or "Muslims" or "People of Islam," he is referring to the Wahhabis. In other words, anyone fighting alongside Ibn Abdul Wahhab is considered part of this group, and the opposing side is viewed as including disbelievers and polytheists.

(3) He means Sheikh Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi, the leader of the Kharijites.

هامش:

▪(1) هو أمير منطقة العُيينة عثمان بن معمر التميمي كان صديقا لابن عبد الوهاب في بداية دعوته المشؤومة عندما هرب ابن عبد الوهاب من حريملاء إلى العيينة فنصره و زوّجه عمته الجوهرة حتى أنه كان رفيقه في هدم أو قبر الذي هو قبر الصحابي الشهيد زيد بن الخطاب الشقيق الأكبر للفاروق عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنهما.

▪(2) عندما يقول المؤرخ أهل التوحيد أو المسلمين أو أهل الإسلام فهو يقصد الوهابية أي كل من كان يقاتل في صف ابن عبد الوهاب فهو يعتبر الطرف الآخر يضم الكفار و المشركين.

▪(3) يقصد بالشيخ زعيم الخوارج ابن عبد الوهاب النجدي.

Ibn Bishr, a Wahhabi historian, also mentioned something similar to this in his book titled "Anwan al-Majd," in the version published by Darat al-Malik Abdulaziz. In the version from the Qassim Press, he stated:

"Then, in the year 1163 AH, Uthman bin Muammar was killed in the 'Aynah Mosque after the Friday prayer. Some individuals from his group were delegated to kill him, claiming that they had verified his breach of allegiance, siding with the enemies, and deviating with them. It is said that he received a letter from Muhammad bin Afalq urging him to oppose the Muslims and break his allegiance to them. His daughter was under the care of Abdulaziz, who was the grandfather of his son Saud. When Uthman was killed, Saud was still an infant not yet two years old, but there is no bias in religion. After he finished the prayer, someone from those we mentioned approached him and killed him. Among the prominent figures who took part in his killing were Hamad bin Rashid and Ibrahim bin Zaid al-Bahli, and Musa bin Rajeh. This occurred in the middle of Rajab in this year."

و قد ذكر ابن بشر - مؤرخ وهابي - أيضا نحواً من هذا الكلام في كتابه عنوان المجد نسخة دارة الملك عبدالعزيز، أما في نسخة مطابع القصيم فقال : « ثم دخلت سنة 1163هـ وفيها قتل عثمان بن معمر في مسجد العيينة بعد صلاة الجمعة، انتدب لقتله أناساً من جماعته، ذكروا أنهم تحققوا منه نقض العهد وموالاة الأعداء وممالاتهم. وقيل إنه أتاه كتاب من محمد بن عفالق يحرضه على معاداة المسلمين ونقض بيعتهم، وكانت بنته تحت عبد العزيز وهو جد ولده سعود. وحين قتل عثمان وسعود رضيع لم يتم السنتين، ولكن ليس في الدين محاباة. فلما سلم من الصلاة قام إليه من ذكرناه فقتلوه، ومن مشاهير الذين تولوا قتله حمد بن راشد وإبراهيم بن زيد الباهلي وموسى بن راجح وكان ذلك في منتصف رجب من هذه السنة».اهـ

Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab Qarn al Shaytan sending assassins to those who left him:

قال مفتي الحنابلة الشيخ محمد بن عبد الله بن حميد النجدي المتوفى سنة 1225 هـ في كتابه "السحب الوابلة على ضرائح الحنابلة" ص 276 عن محمد بن عبد الوهاب :"فإنّه كان إذا باينه أحد وردَّ عليه ولم يقدر على قتله مجاهرةً يرسل إليه من يغتاله في فراشه أو في السوق ليلاً لقوله بتكفير من خالفه واستحلاله قتله"

The Mufti of the Hanabilah, Sheikh Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Humaid al-Najdi who passed away in 1225 AH, said in his book "السحب الوابلة على ضرائح الحنابلة" on Page 276 about Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab:

"If someone left him (his sect), and he (Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab) was not able to openly kill him, he would send someone to assassinate him in his bed or in the market at night because of his saying that the one who disagreed is a Kafir and it is permissible to kill him."

- "السحب الوابلة على ضرائح الحنابلة", Page 276

Plundering of the Prophetic Chamber and Demolition of the Domes in Medina in 1221 AH by the followers of Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi & Al-Saud:

In this year, the Wahhabis seized everything in the Prophetic Chamber, including wealth and jewels. They expelled the judge of Mecca and also the judge of Medina, preventing people from visiting the Prophet's grave.

And Al-Jabruti says about that: When the Wahhabis seized control of Medina, they demolished the domes there, including those in Yanbu, and among them was the dome of the Imams of Baqi' in Medina. They influenced the people as they did in Mecca, taking all the treasures of the Prophetic Chamber and its jewels. They even acquired four trays filled with precious stones, including diamonds and magnificent rubies. In this year, Egyptian pilgrims reported being prohibited from visiting Medina.

The pilgrimage was disrupted for three years, starting from 1220 AH in Iraq, 1221 AH in the Levant, and 1222 AH in Egypt.

In the year 1225 AH, Abdullah bin Saud, the Wahhabi, attacked the Hauran region in the Levant. He looted wealth, burned crops, killed innocent lives, captured women, killed children, demolished homes, and caused corruption in the land. It was said that he caused destruction in those lands valued at three million dirhams.

((نهب الحجرة النبوية وهدم القباب بالمدينة المنورة عام 1221 هـ)) :

في هذه السنة أخذ الوهابيون كل ما في الحجرة النبوية من الأموال والجواهر وطردوا قاضي مكة وكذلك قاضي المدينة ومنعوا الناس من زيارة قبر النبي . ويقول الجبرتي في ذلك : لما استولى الوهابيون على المدينة المنورة هدموا القباب التي فيها وفي ينبع ومنها قبة أئمة البقيع بالمدينة ، وحملوا الناس على ما حملوه عليه في مكة وأخذوا جميع ذخائر الحجرة النبوية وجواهرها حتى أنهم حصلوا على أربع سحاحير من الجواهر المملاة بالماس والياقوت العظيمة القدر. وفي هذه السنة أخبر الحجاج المصريون أنهم منعوا من زيارة المدينة المنورة . وقد تعطل الحج ثلاث سنين منذ عام 1220 هـ من العراق ومنذ 1221 هـ من الشام ومنذ عام 1222 هـ من مصر . وفي عام 1225 هـ هجم عبد الله بن سعود الوهابي على بلاد حوران في الشام فنهب الأموال وأحرق الغلال وقتل الأنفس البريئة وسبى النساء وقتل الأطفال وهدم المنازل وعاث في الأرض فساداً حتى قيل إنه أتلف في تلك البلاد ما قيمته ثلاثة آلاف الف درهم .

Do I need to say any more? May Allah ﷻ give the Najdi Dajjal Ibn Abdul Wahhab what he deserves! May Allah ﷻ punish whosoever is pleased with the killing of Ummati Muhammad ﷺ!

لما تزايد شرّ عثمان بن معمر على أهل التوحيد، وظهر بغضه لهم وموالاته لأهل الباطل، وتبيَّن الشيخُ محمد بن عبد الوهاب صِدْقَ ما كان يُروَى عنه، وجاءه أهل البلاد كافّةً وشكوا إليه خشيتهم من غدره بالمسلمين ــ قال الشيخ حينئذ لمن وفد عليه من أهل العيينة: أريد منكم البيعة على دين الله ورسوله، وعلى موالاة من والاه ومعاداة من حاربه وعاداه، ولو أنه أميركم عثمان.

فأعطوه على ذلك الأيمان، وأجمعوا على البيعة. فملىء قلب عثمان من ذلك رعباً، وزاد ما فيه من الحقد، وزيَّن له الشيطان أن يفتك بالمسلمين، ويجليهم إلى أقصى البلدان. فأرسل إلى ابن سويط وإبراهيم بن سليمان ــ رئيس ثرمدا المرتدّ ــ يدعوهما إلى المجيء عنده لينفذ ما عزم عليه من الإيقاع بالمسلمين.

فلما تحقق أهلُ الإسلام ذلك تعاهد على قتله نفر، منهم: حمد بن راشد، وإبراهيم بن زيد. فلما انقضت صلاة الجمعة قتلوه في مُصلاّه بالمسجد، في رجب سنة ١١٦٣ هـ.

فلما علم بذلك الشيخ محمد بن عبد الوهاب، عجّل بالمسير إلى العيينة، خشية اختلاف الناس وتنازعهم. فقدم عليهم في اليوم الثالث بعد مقتله، فهدأت النفوس، وتجاذبوا عنان الرأي والمشورة فيمن يتولى الرئاسة والإمارة بعده. وأراد أهل التوحيد ــ وخاصة من اشترك منهم في قتل عثمان ــ ألاّ يولّى عليهم أحد من آل معمر. فأبى عليهم الشيخ ذلك، ووضّح لهم طريق الصواب بالحجّة المُقْنِعة، وأمّر عليهم مشاري بن معمر. وكان ذلك في منتصف رجب.

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Part 2 - **The Mass Killing by Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi** & **his followers of thousands of Muslims With Historical Proof**

6 - First attack of Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi: IAW commanded that "Jihad" has to be done "against those who showed enmity towards the people of monotheism and cursed it and its people" (pure Khariji claim against people who were from the Ahl al-Qibla, prayed, fasted, etc.!)... so they attacked some bedouin Arabs, took the "war booty" and returned back unharmed (stealing from random bedouin Arabs is "Jihad" according to this IAW?!?!)

ثم أمر الشيخ بالجهاد لمن عادى أهل التوحيد وسبّه وسب أهله , وحضّهم عليه فامتثلوا , فأول جيش غزا سبع ركايب، فلما ركبوها , وأعجلت بهم النجائب في سيرها , سقطوا من أكوارها لأنهم لم يعتادوا ركوبها، فأغاروا أظنه على بعض الأعراب فغنموا ورجعوا سالمين
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/45) -

7 - 'Abd al-Rahman bin Hassan (d. 1285 AH) (grandson of IAW): IAW (whom he calls as "Shaykh al-Islam"!) "when God inspired him right guidance and opened his vision to differentiate between truth and falsehood" (this is an indirect ascription of Prophethood, because he did not have any teacher for this so called "guidance" (remember the earlier post)!) and "he admonished that which the people were upon from polytheism", they started to show enmity towards him because of what they and their predecessors (!) were brought up upon from the "polytheism" and "innovations"...
And now guess who showed the most enmity towards him? Yes, the scholars and the leaders!

O slaves of Allah, I repeat: The scholars of Islam were against him and they admit this with their own tongues!

أن شيخنا شيخ الإسلام، محمد بن عبد الوهاب، رحمه الله تعالى، لما ألهمه الله رشده وفتح بصيرته في تمييز الحق من الضلال، وأنكر ما عليه الناس من الشرك فبادروه بالعداوة والإنكار لمخالفتهم ما قد اعتادوه ونشؤوا عليه هم وأسلافهم من الشرك والبدع; وأعظم من عاداه ونفر الناس من دعوته العلماء والرؤساء...ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/14) -

7a - Grandson of IAW continues by saying: The first to show enmity towards them (IAW and his group) was Deham bin Dawwas [bin 'Abdillah Al Sha'lan] (Amir of Riyadh), which lead to a war between the two sides for more than 30 years. (He refers to IAW's group as "the Muslims", which should be enough to understand the Takfir against the other side!)

(Here the Najdi progeny of IAW tries to act as if IAW and his group were the oppressed ones and that they only fought because they were attacked, which is an outright lie and distortion of the reality!

It was IAW who made Takfir upon the people of Najd and made their blood "permitted to be spilled" and both Muhammad bin Sa'ud (d. 1179 AH) and Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab (d. 1206 AH) intended to spill blood from their first meeting on, where they came to an agreement (see the last post!). And the biggest proof that this Najdi is lying is that that IAW's group attacked almost the whole Arabian peninsula thereafter, so were they all oppressing them? May Allah ta'ala punish every lying Khariji!)

فأول من عاداهم –أي الوهابيين- أقرب الناس إليهم بلدا، وأقواه كثرة ومالا، بلاد "دهام بن داوس" , وهو أول من شن الغارة عليهم على غفلة وغرة، وعدم الاحتساب منهم، فخرجوا إليه على فشل، فقتل منهم رجالا، منهم فيصل بن سعود، وسعود بن محمد بن سعود، فسبحان من قوى جأش هذا الرجل على نصرة هذا الدين، حين قتل ابناه; ثم سطا عليهم مرة ثانية، فقتل كثيرا ممن سطا بهم، فأخذ "المسلمون" الثأر منهم. ثم بعد ذلك استمر الحرب بينهم وبينه، أكثر من ثلاثين سنة ...ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/15) -

7b - Grandson of IAW regarding those who showed enmity towards IAW: Mentioning of those from the people of Najd, who were at war with "the Muslims" (Wahhabis are intended) and mentioning of the poetry of Hussayn bin Ghannam (student of IAW) which says that from the people of Najd even those "who are claimed to be scholars" gathered together (for war).
(He forgets that IAW did not even know 'Ilm al-Balagha, yet he dares to say "claimed to be scholars" regarding real scholars!)

دهام بن داوس المتقدم ذكره، وابن زامل، وآل بجاد أهل الخرج، ومحمد بن راشد صاحب الحوطة، وتركي الهزاني، وزيد، ومن والاهم من الأعراب والبوادي، كذلك العنقري في الوشم ومن تبعه، وشيوخ قرى سدير والقصيم، وبوادي نجد، وابن حميد ملك الأحساء، ومن تبعه من حاضر وباد.
كلهم مجمعون لحرب المسلمين، مرارا عديدة مع عريعر، وأولاده.
منها: نزولهم على الدرعية، وهي شعاب لا يمكن تحصينها بالأبواب والبناء؛ وقد أشار إلى ذلك العلامة: حسين بن غنام رحمه الله، حيث يقول شعرا:
وجاؤوا بأسباب من الكيد مزعج ... مدافعهم يزجي الوحوش رنينها .
فنَزلوا البلاد، واجتمع من أهل نجد حتى من يدعي أنه من العلماء!...ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/17) -

7c - Mentioning of the Wazir of 'Iraq (also as an enemy of IAW's call) and more Khariji nonsense (like for example "...he walked with his soldiers to al-Ahsa` after its people entered into Islam...")

وأما وزير العراق، فسار مرارا عديدة بما يقدر عليه من الجنود والكيد الشديد، وأجرى الله عليهم من الذل ما لا يخطر ببال، قبل أن يقع بهم ما وقع.
من ذلك: أن ثويني في مرة من المرار، مشى بجنوده إلى الأحساء بعد ما دخل أهلها في الإسلام، في حال حداثتهم بالشرك والضلال...ا فانفلّت تلك الجنود، وتركوا ما معهم من المواشي والأموال، خوفا من المسلمين ورعبا، فغنمها من حضر; وقد قال الشيخ حسين بن غنام في ذلك:
تقاسمتم الأحساء قبل منالها ... فللروم شطر والبوادي لهم شطر
ثم جددوا أسبابا لحرب المسلمين ....ا

- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/18) -

7d - Khariji progeny of IAW: The Ashraf of Makka (!!!) were also at war with "this Islamic call" and they were from among the first to start enmity towards "the Muslims"
(The ranks of the Ashraf of Makka were literally filled with scholars!! Does anyone in his right mind believe this Khariji that they were fighting Islam?!)

المقام الرابع: ما جرى من العبر في حرب **"أشراف مكة!!"** لهذه الدعوة الإسلامية، والطريقة المحمدية، وذلك أنهم من أول من بدأ المسلمين بالعداوة
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/20) -

7e - Same Khariji: Describing a part of the war against the Ashraf and how much they (IAW's group) stole from them and that "Ta`if was opened up to the Muslims through Allah" (so Ta`if was not Muslim before according to these Khawarij!) and that when the Sharif of Makka asked for security, they did not accept it from him only after "entering into Islam and making the Bay'a to Imam Sa'ud" ("entering into Islam"... really?)

فسلط الله المسلمين على من كان معه من الأعراب، خصوصا **"مطير"** فأوقع الله بهم في العداوة ومعهم مطلق الجربا، فهزمهم الله تعالى، وغنم المسلمون جميع ما كان معهم من الإبل والخيل....ا
جدّ غالب في الحرب واجتهد..... واشتد القتل في عسكره، فأخذوا جميع ما كان معه من المواشي وغيرها، فصار بعد ذلك في ذل وهوان.ا
وفتح الله الطائف للمسلمين، وصار أميره عثمان بن عبد الرحمن، فاجتمع فيه دولة للمسلمين، وساروا لحرب الشريف، ومعهم عبد الوهاب أبو نقطة أمير عسير، وسالم بن شكبان أمير أكعل بيشة، فنَزلوا دون الحرم , فخرج إليهم عسكر من مكة فقتلوهم، فطلب الشريف المذكور منهم الأمان، فلم يقبلوا منه إلا الدخول في الإسلام، والبيعة للإمام سعود ، فأعطاهم البيعة على يد رجال بعثوهم إليه، هذا بعد وقعات تركنا ذكرها كراهة الإطالة
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/20-21) -

7f - Same Khariji: All those mentioned who showed enmity (towards the Wahhabi call) from the people of Najd, Ahsa` and others from the nomadic people: "Allah destroyed them all, and the punishment followed them even in their offspring and their wealth SUCH THAT THEIR WEALTH TURNED INTO THE BOOTY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISLAM" (now we understand how Dir'iyya had so much wealth later on! They stole it from other Muslims! This is highway robbery!)

كل من ذكرنا ممن عاداهم، من أهل نجد والأحساء، وغيرهم من البوادي، أهلكهم الله، ولحقتهم العقوبة حتى في الذراري، والأموال، فصارت أموالهم فيئا لأهل الإسلام!!..ا
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 12/22-23) -

General note: Throughout these quotes above there are passages (not quoted) that say "and this is also what happened to the Prophet" again and again. In this vile manner he's trying to compare Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi to the best of creation!

Now let's get more specific.

8 - Najdi followers of IAW acting as if their war was one of "Muslims vs pagans"

وانهزم ابن دوّاس ومن معه , والمسلون في أثرهم حتى ظهرت عليهم عدوة ابن دواس التي صدرت من العمارية...ا
ثم وقعة العبيد , وذلك أنّ محمد بن سعود خرج من الدرعية بمن عنده من المسلمين وسار إلى الرياض , وكمن في جرف عبيان , ثم أغار على البلد , فخرج ابن دواس ومن معه , فلما التقى الفريقان خرج الكمين , فرجع دهام ومن معه مكسوراً , وقتل منهم نحو العشرة غالبهم عبيد , وبقي القتلى مدّة بلا دفن...ا
فظهر عليهم الكمين فولى غالبهم مدبرين , وقتل من المسلمين خمسة رجال...ا
وساروا إلى الرياض –أي جيوش الوهابية- , فانفلت رجل من أهل حريملاء يقال له أبو شيبة , فأنذر دهام , فلم يهتم المسلون إلا وهم مستعدون , فصبحهم المسلمون في جوف البلد....ا
وقتل في ذلك اليوم من أهل الرياض محمد بن سودا وسرحان البكاي وابن مسيفر وثمانية غيرهم , وقتل من المسلمين حمد بن محمد , وحمود بن حسين .....ا
ولم يقع في ذلك اليوم قتال إلا رمي بالبنادق من بعيد , وأصيب من أهل الرياض سليمان بن حبيب وأناس معه , ودخل قلوبهم الرعب , وقتل من المسلمين عبد الله بن عبيكة وابن عقيل , فلما كان آخر اليوم سار المسلمون إلى بلد "منفوحه"....ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/52-...) -

9 - Ibn Bishr describing the attack of "the Muslims" (read: Wahhabi Najdis) against the people of Tharmada (near Riyadh): 'Uthman bin Mu'ammar (d. 1163 AH) (Amir of 'Uyayyna and one of the early supporters of IAW's call) led the people of 'Uyayyna and Huraymila (wait and see what will happen with them after some time!) and 'Abd al-'Aziz [bin Muhammad bin Sa'ud] (d. 1218 AH) led the people of Dir'iyya and of Dhruma - while 'Uthman is the Amir above all - in their attack against Tharmada.
During this attack many people from the people of Tharmada got killed (70 from its Ashraf!) and 'Abd al-Aziz wanted to enter it (to kill more!), but 'Uthman refused to enter it (because he didn't want to spill more blood) and they got into dispute. 'Uthman did not take anything from the "war booty", while 'Abd al-'Aziz took the "war booty" and returned to his father and IAW, while there was an uneasiness in the air.

(So 'Uthman bin Mu'ammar didn't want to spill more blood without reason... so what will IAW and his followers do to him?! We shall see!
It seems that here the letters of the Hanbali 'Allama Ibn 'Afaliq (d. 1164 AH) - who proved that IAW was an ignorant person lacking in all Islamic sciences! - to Ibn Mu'ammar had already started to show its effect such that 'Uthman does not want to spill more blood.)

وفيها جرت وقعة البطين , وهي وقعة عظيمة بين المسلمين وأهل ثرمدا!! , وذلك أنّ عثمان بن معمر سار بأهل العيينة وحريملاء , وعبد العزيز بأهل الدرعية وقراها وأهل ضرما , والأمير على الجميع عثمان , فساروا إلى ثرمدا ونزلوا بها ليلاً ورتبوا كميناً , فلما أصبحوا خرج إليهم أهل البلد فناشبوهم القتال , فلما التحم القتال خرج عليهم الكمين , وولوا أهل البلد منهزمين , وقتل منهم نحو سبعين رجلاً من أشرافهم , وقصدوا قصراً خارج البلد يقال أنه قصر الحريص وتحصّنوا فيه , وخلت البلد من اهلها , فأشار عبد العزيز على عثمان بدخول البلد فأبى عثمان ذلك وأكثر عليه الملام , وهمّ عبد العزيز بدخولها بمن كان معه , وكان مع عثمان أكثر الغزو , فارتحل عثمان راجعاً إلى بلده , وبقي عبد العزيز مكانه متحيّراً يريد الدخول , ثم إنه ارتحل ولحقه , ولم يلحقه إلا آخر النهار , فصارت الأحوال بينهما متغايرة , والقلوب بينهما متنافرة , فجمع الغنيمة عبد العزيز , وقصد بها الدرعية عند أبيه وعند الشيخ
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/58) -

10 - Ibn Ghannam: "The Muslims" (Wahhabis) attacked Tharmada another time in the same year and their Amir is again 'Uthman (!), but this time no one from its people came out for fighting, "SO THE MUSLIMS DESTROYED THEIR FIELDS" and returned.

(This is Wahhabi Akhlaq for you! Both these attacks happened in the year 1161 AH.)

وقد غزا المسلمون ثرمدا مرة ثانية في السنة نفسها , والأمير عليهم عثمان , ولم يقع قتال إذ لم يخرج من اهل البلد أحد لقتالهم , فدمّر المسلمون المزارع وانقلبوا راجعين
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 97) -

'Uthman bin Mu'ammar started to realize that what he was doing was wrong and that he should not continue in killing other Muslims for the sake of Ibn Sa'ud and IAW, who were more interested in gaining wealth and killing as many people as possible! So he stopped killing other Muslims and stopped aiding Ibn Sa'ud and IAW.

Is this such a big crime? To repent from the killing of Muslims! So what is the punishment for this "crime"? Let us see.

11 - The Wahhabis killed 'Uthman bin Mu'ammar - the Amir of 'Uyayyna - after the friday prayer WHILE HE WAS STILL IN THE MASJID (in the year 1163 AH)!!!!

تعاهدوا على قتله بعد انتهائه من صلاة الجمعة ، وقتلناه وهو في مصلاه بالمسجد , في رجب 1163 هـ
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 103) -

فلما فرغت صلاة الجمعة وخرج سرعان الناس , قتل في المسجد
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/60) -

If you read the context of these quotes, you'll see that IAW himself ordered his killing! So what the 'Ulama` said regarding him that he would send his followers to kill people he didn't like (he would do this even with scholars!) was true! This is the Akhlaq of the IAW's group! They killed even inside the Masajid of Allah ta'ala!

O slaves of Allah, are these the people one should follow?

12 - Attacking al-Zulfi township and taking "a lot of war booty" (read stealing a lot!) (Ibn Bishr and Ibn Ghannam call it as "Ghanima" as if they are fighting "polytheists", who were at war with "the Muslims")

سار عبد العزيز بجنود المسلمين إلى الزلفى , فلما وصل الحسي المعروف , حمّ عبد العزيز ورجع إلى الدرعية , واستعمل أميراً على الغزو عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن , فأغاروا على بلد الزلفى , فأخذوا عليهم أغناماً ورجعو
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/60) -

فأغار عبد الله على الزلفى , فأخذ أغناماً كثيرة وعاد سالماً
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 105) -

13 - Attacking al-Kharj township and taking war booty (so this is "the Da'wa", right? They were indeed great thieves!)

ثم غزا المسلون الخرج –وأميرهم مشاري بن معمّر , فأغاروا على أهل الدلم , وأخذوا أغنامهم ثم انقلبوا راجعين
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 105) -

14 - Attacking a group of bedouins - who were called Duhayman - and "TAKING ALL OF THEM" (meaning: killing them all; killing seems to be a great thing according to these people!)

ثم أغار المسلمون –وأميرهم عبد العزيز- على فريق من البدو , يقال لهم "دهيمان" , فأخذوهم أجمعين , وقتل من المسلمين اثنان
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 106) -

15 - Events of 1165 AH according to Ibn Ghannam (student of IAW!): The people of Huraymila "apostated" and their judge was Sulayman bin 'Abd al-Wahhab, the brother of IAW

وفي شوال من هذه السنة , ارتد أهل حريملاء! , وكان قاضيها سليمان بن عبد الوهاب !! , أخا الشيخ محمد بن عبد الوهاب
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 105) -

Look at this shameless mass-Takfir! The people of Huraymila were among the very early supporter of IAW and supported him in fighting.
After the asassination of Ibn Mu'ammar INSIDE THE MOSQUE the people of Huraymila were shocked and the Shaykh Sulayman bin 'Abd al-Wahhab (d. 1208/1210 AH) (Hanbali scholar and brother of IAW!) advised them to stop all this killing.
They came to the realization that what they were doing was wrong and therefore stopped aiding Ibn Sa'ud and IAW!
This was enough for making Takfir upon them according to IAW! He wrote Mufid al-Mustafid specifically in order to justify Takfir against them and calls his brother a "Mulhid" (atheist!) without naming him, while admitting that they had not committed any "polytheism" (so even according to his way they had done nothing Shirki!).

16 - Implementing [the unjustified] Takfir against the people of Huraymila into reality by attacking them
(What happened to all the claims that IAW would not do mass-Takfir?!)

صار على أهل حريملاء من الإمام سعود سرايا ومقاتلات ووقعات , وأمير الجيش عبد العزيز بن محمد , وقائد السرايا مبارك بن عدوان
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/66) -

17 - IAW commands Sulayman bin Khwaytir to be killed, because he was catched transporting a letter from Huraymila - by his brother, the Shaykh Sulayman bin 'Abd al-Wahhab! - to the people of 'Uyayyna
(Transporting a scholarly refutation of IAW's views seems to be also "apostasy"?! Note how he himself commands all these crimes to be committed!)

قتل سليمان بن خويطر , وسبب ذلك أنه قدم بلدة حريملا خفية –وهم إذ ذاك بلد حرب- فكتب معه قاضي البلدة سليمان بن عبد الوهاب –أخو الشيخ- كتاباً إلى أهل العيينة , ذكر فيها شبهاً مريبة وأقاويل محرفة وأحاديث مضلة , وأمره أن يقرأها في المحافل والبيوت , فألقى ذلك في قلوب بعض أهل العيينة شبهات غيّرت قلوب من لم يتحقق الإيمان , ولم يعرف مصادر الكلام , فأمر الشيخ به أن يقتل فقتل!!ا
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 107) -

18 - Ibn Ghannam: Killing 100 (!) men from the people of Huraymila and taking "a lot of war booty"

فلما أصبحوا –أي جيوش الوهابية- شنوا عليهم الغارة , فخرج إليهم أهل البلد , فاشتد بينهم القتال , فلما خرج عليهم الكمين الأول صبروا حتى بدا لهم الكمين الثاني , فلم يملكوا إلا الفرار , فتفرقوا في الشعاب والجبال , وقتل المسلمون منهم مئة رجل , وغنموا كثيراً من الذخائر والأموال , وقتل من المسلمين سبعة
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 109) -

19 - Attacking Bab al-Qibli (in Riyadh) and killing people there

وذلك أنّ عبد العزيز سار بمن معه من المسلمين , فنزل باب القبلي في الرياض , ورتب الكمين بالليل , فلما أصبحوا خرج إليهم أهل الرياض , وتلاحم القتال , فخرج الكمين عليهم , وانهزموا إلى الباب , وتضايقوا فيه , فقتل من أهل الرياض ثمانية
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/75) –

20 - Ibn Ghannam: The people of al-Quwa'iya (near Riyadh) left "polytheism" and "Allah guided them to monotheism", so they came to IAW and Ibn Sa'ud to make "Bay'a upon Islam..."
(So IAW was expecting people to make Hijra to him in order for them to accept his new religion! It should be noted that the absolute majority of those who made Bay'a to Ibn Sa'ud upon the new religion of IAW did so out of fear of being slaughtered! That's why the moment the influence of IAW broke many of those regions did not adhere to this so called "Bay'a".)

رفع الله عن أهل القويعية الشرك وهداهم إلى التوحيد , فوفدوا على الشيخ والأمير محمد في الدّرعية فبايعوا على الإسلام , والتزام السمع والطاعة
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 109) -

21 - Another quote describing the "Hijra" of some people to Dir'iyya (this is still in the beginning of IAW's call [to hellfire], when they had not much money)

ولما هاجر من هاجر إلى الدرعية واستوطنوها , كانوا في أضيق عيش وأشد حاجة , وابتلوا ابتلاء شديداً , فكانوا في الليل يأخذون الأجرة ويحترفون , وفي النهار يجلسون عند الشيخ في درس الحديث والمذاكرة
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/43) -

22 - IAW helping those so called "Muhajirin"

وكان الشيخ -رحمه الله- لما هاجر إليه المهاجرون، يتحمل الدَّين الكثير في ذمته لمؤونتهم وما يحتاجون إليه
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/46) -

23 - Description of how people "APOSTATED FROM MONOTHEISM" (read: from IAW's new religion!) in the year 1167 AH
(This again shows to you that the people only accepted IAW and Ibn Sa'ud out of fear to be slaughtered and not because they had accepted IAW's new religion!)

وحين رأى الشيخ محمد بن عبد الوهاب تظاهر بعض أهل البلاد بالضلال , وارتد من ارتد منهم عن التوحيد , جمع في هذه السنة (1167).. أهل الإسلام من بلادهم , ووعظهم وبيّن لهم سنّة الله فيما يجري على أهل التوحيد , من أهل الفجور والشرك
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 107) -

24 - Attacking the people of Ushaiger (near Riyadh) and killing some of them

سار عبد العزيز إلى أشيقر وخرج إليه أهلها , فحصل بينهم قتال وانهزموا إلى بلدهم , وقتل منهم أربعة رجال
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/75) -

25 - Going to al-Rasha (near Manfuha) in order to destroy a dam-like structure or building; Deham bin Dawwas (Amir of Riyadh) attacks them while they are busy in this corruption
(This is Wahhabi Akhlaq for you again! So how is it justified to destroy a dam-like building - which obviously is built for the benefit of the people of the region! - and then they whine about the Amir of Riyadh showing enmity towards them!?)

سار عبد العزيز بالمسلمين حتى وصلوا إلى قرب منفوحة , عند حاجز للسيل هناك يعرف بالرشا , معدّ لحجز الماء , فدخل المسلمون البيوت , وهدموا البناء المعد لحجز السيل .
فلما علم دهام بن دواس بذلك , أقبل مع جماعته , فوجد المسلمين مشغولين بهدم البناء , فقاتلهم وهزمهم , وقتل من أهل الرياض ثلاثة , ومن المسلمين عشرة
- end of quote (from Tarikh Najd p. 111) -

Note how IAW and his followers did not leave any type of corruption on earth except that they committed it! What's the point of all this killing, stealing and destruction?

26 - Attacking Sudayr and killing from them

وفيها غزا عبد العزيز سدير وعدا على الجلاجل , وأخذ سوارح غنمهم , وحصل بينهم قتال فقتل منهم ستة رجال
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/78) -

27 - Attacking al-Kharj, al-Dilam and Ni'jan region and "looting shops there that contain wealth" (this is literally stated by this criminal Najdi!) and killing people
(So this is the so called "call" that "Salafis" are praising?! Looting shops and killing people?!)

ثم غزا عبد العزيز إلى الخرج , فأوقع بأهل الدلم , وقتل من أهلها ثمانية رجال , ونهبوا بها دكاكين فيها أموال , ثم غاروا على بلد نعجان , فخرج إليه أهلها فكسرهم ..ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/83) -

28 - Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-'Aziz (d. 1229 AH) (3rd ruler of 1st Saudi state and direct student of IAW!): Admitting of making Takfir upon the people of al-Haramayn (!) and spilling blood and other crazy Khariji stuff
(NO COMMENT!!!)

والممشى الثالث: نحرناك في رأس الهندية، فلم نجدك، وقدمنا إلى المشهد، قواسة يقوسون حفره، فلما قصر الخشب، رجعنا ونزلنا الهندية، وقعدت جموع المسلمين!! حتى وصلت قريبا من خان ذبلة، وكل من لقوه وضعوا عليه السيف، ومن خان ذبلة إلى البصرة، أقمنا

بها قريبا من عشرين ليلة، نأخذ ونقتل من رعاياك الحاضر والبادي، والأثر يدل على المؤثر; انظر ديارك الفلاحين والبوادي، من بغداد إلى البصرة، كم دمرت من الديار، ولم يبق فيها أثر - ولله الحمد والمنة - كل جميع هذه الجهة.
وما ذكرت من جهة الحرمين الشريفين، الحمد لله على فضله وكرمه، حمدا كثيرا كما ينبغي أن يحمد، وعز جلاله، لما كان أهل الحرمين آبين عن الإسلام، وممتنعين عن الانقياد لأمر الله ورسوله، ومقيمين على مثل ما أنت عليه اليوم من الشرك والضلال والفساد، وجب علينا الجهاد بحمد الله فيما يزيل ذلك عن حرم الله وحرم رسوله صلى الله عليه وسلم من غير استحلال لحرمتهما
- end of quote (from al-Durar al-Saniyya 9/285) -

29 - IAW goes to 'Uyayyna and orders the palace of Ibn Mu'ammar to be destroyed (whom he had got assassinated inside the mosque!!!), then the son of Ibn Sa'ud attacks Manfuha and burns down their fields

وركب الشيخ إلى العيينة , فأمر بهدم قصر ابن معمر فهُدِم , ثم غزا عبد العزيز منفوحة , وأشعل في زرعها النار
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/84) -

30 - Attacking al-Tharmaniya (near Rughaba) and taking a lot of cabinetwork and camels "as war booty" and killing bedouins
(So this is "Da'wa" right?)

سار عبد العزيز بجميع رعاياه , وصبح آل عسكر من الظفير على الثرمانية , وهي ماء معروف قرب بلد رغبه , وأخذ كثيراً من أثاثهم , وغنم منهم إبلاً كثيرة , وقتل من الأعراب عشرة رجال
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/84) –

31 - Attacking Washm; during the way the son of Ibn Sa'ud saw 15 men from Tharmada, who started to flee from him (because they knew he would slaughter them) and they hided themselves in a place where a tribe known as Al Yusuf lived. Ibn Sa'ud's son asked them for these men to kill them. They paid him instead a lot of wealth.
(Can anyone please explain to us all these mafia-like behaviours?!)

غزا عبد العزيز الوشم , فصادف في طريقه خمسة عشر رجلاً من ثرمدا , فهربوا والتجأوا إلى الحريق البلدة المعروفة تحت الضلع قرب بلد القصب , عند أهلها المعرفين بآل يوسف , فطلبهم منهم عبد العزيز ليقتلهم فأبوا , ففدوهم منه بألف وخمسمئة أحمر
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/78) -

32 - Attacking al-Mutayr in al-Ahsa` and killing 70 (!) of them and taking a lot of wealth and thereafter attacking al-Mubarraz and killing some of its people

سار عبد العزيز بالجيوش غازياً إلى الأحساء , وأناخ بالموضع المعروف بالمطير في الأحساء , ومعه من الخيل نحو الثلاثين , وصبحهم , وقتل منهم رجالاً كثيرة نحو السبعين رجلاً , وأخذ أموالاً كثيرة , ثم أغار على المبرز , فقتل من أهلها رجالاً
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/78) -

33 - NAJDI WAHHABIS TAKING OVER RIYADH: The people (Muslim families!!!) all left the city (due to the fear of being mass-slaughtered!) in the moment they knew that the Wahhabis had entered the city! The Khariji Najdi Ibn Bishr even describes this very moment and how they had left everything and that there was so much wealth in the city that one cannot count! They hadn't

even closed the doors! A LOT OF THEM (men, women and children!!!) DIED DUE TO THIRST AND HUNGER on their way to al-Kharj!
(Letting whole families die in the desert! What for God's sake is the justification for this?!)

ففر أهل الرياض في ساقته الرجال والنساء , هربوا على وجوههم إلى البر , وقصدوا الخرج , وهلك منهم خلق كثير عطشاً وجوعاً , ذكر لي أن الرجل من اهل الرياض يأخذ الغرب (دلو كبير) يجعل فيه ماء يحمله على ظهره , والغرب لا يمسك الماء , والإبل عنده لا يركبها , وتركوها خاوية على عروشها , الطعام واللحم في القدور!! , والسواني في المناحي والأبواب لم تغلق , وفي البلد من الأموال ما يعجز عن الحصر ...ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/78) -

34 - Attacking 'Aliyyat Najd, killing from its people and taking their animals and other things

سار سعود بالجنود المنصورة وقصد عالية نجد , وأغار على الصهبة من عربان مطير , وهم على المستجدة المزرع المعروف عند جبل شمر , فصبحهم عليها وأخذ إبلهم , وأغنامهم , وحلتهم , وأثاثهم , وأخذ عشراً من الخيل , وقتل رجالاً من فرسانهم ورؤسائهم ..ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/152) -

35 - Attacking 'Aniza in al-Qassim and killing a number of them

فحصل بينهم وبين "المسلمين!" قتال , قتل منهم عدة رجال , وقتل من "المسلمين!" ثنيان بن زويد الشجاع المشهور
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/154) –

36 - IAW (d. 1206 AH) commands all of Najd to give their Bay'a to Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-Aziz (d. 1229 AH) and that he becomes the ruler after his father 'Abd al-Aziz bin Muhammad bin Sa'ud (d. 1218 AH) and this with his permission

أمر الشيخ محمد بن عبد الوهاب جميع أهل نجد أن يبايعوا سعود بن عبد العزيز , وأن يكون ولي العهد بعد أبيه , وذلك بإذن عبد العزيز فبايعوه ,
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/162) -

So it was Ibn Abdul Wahhab Al-Najdi himself who installed the hereditary kingship of Al Sa'ud!

Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-'Aziz was a direct student of IAW and he's also the one who took over almost the whole Arabian peninsula, killing its people, terrorizing them, taking their wealth, harming the people of Makka al-Mukarrama and Madina al-Munawwara (!!!) and letting them die from hunger! This is the monster that IAW supports and commands the people to accept as ruler!

Next time anyone who dares to praise MIAW or tell us anything about "how dare you criticize the Shaykh", then let him or her first tell us in which religion the above mentioned type of crimes - that IAW is all guilty of! - is allowed or justified?! Because the only one commanding these type of crimes is satan and his group!
Let's continue with the results of Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab's ignorance and extreme ideas on a practical level:

37 - KILLING HUGE NUMBERS FROM BANI KHALID AND TAKING AN UNCOUNTABLE HIGH NUMBER OF THEIR ANIMALS AND WEALTH!

ثم انهزم بنو خالد وأتباعهم , فكرّ المسلمون في ساقتهم , يقتلون ويغنمون , وحاز سعود من الإبل , والغنم , والأمتعة , والأثاث , ما لا يعدّ ولا يحصى , وقتل عليهم قتلى كثيرة , وأخذ خمس الغنيمة!! , وقسم باقيها في المسلمين , للراجل سهم وللفارس سهمان
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/162) -

38 - The Ashraf of Makka* prepare themselves for war against the Wahhabiyya (and this in order to stop all the killing and oppression that Wahhabis were committing) and a lot of people (who were forced under Al Sa'ud's and IAW's rule) "apostate" (according to the Khariji Ibn Bishr!) by siding with the Ashraf
(*There were a lot of scholars, who were from the Ashraf!)

سارت العساكر والجموع من مكة , سيّرهم شريفها غالب بن مساعد , مع أخيه عبد العزيز الشريف إلى نجد لمحاربة أهلها وقتالهم , فسار عبد العزيز المذكور بقوة هائلة , وعدد وعدة , وعسكر كثيف , نحو عشرة آلاف أو يزيدون , ومعهم أكثر من عشرين مدفع , وكان قصدهم الدرعية ومنازلتها , فضلاً عن غيرها من البلدان , وهذه الأحزاب رفعت إليه الرؤوس , ووقع منه شيء في النفوس , لأن أعداء هذا الدين إذا تطاولت إلى أحزاب , ورأوا كثرة ما معهم من العدد والعدة , رجع بالفشل وخاب , فلما رأوا أن الأمر جاء من الأشراف , أيقنوا بالهلكة "للمسلمين!!" والإتلاف , وارتد كثير من العربان , وراسله أناس من أهل البلدان , منهم حسين الدويش رئيس مطير وعربانه , وتبيّن لأهل الباطل دخان , وأكثرهم نقض العهد وخان , وارتد معه كثير من قحطان , فأقبلت تلك العساكر والجنود , وسار معهم كثير من بوادي الحجاز , وعربان شمر ومطير وغيرهم , فملأ السهل والجبل , وصار في قلوب "المسلمين!" منه وجل.....ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/174) -

39 - KILLING 500 (!!!) men from the people of Qatif and the surrounding regions and taking an uncountable huge number of wealth!!!

وتسور "المسلمون!" جدارها وأخذوها عنوة , وأخذوا ما فيها من الأموال وغير ذلك مما لا يعد ولا يحصى , وأخذوا عنك عنوة , وقتلوا منهم خمسمئة رجل
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/178) -

40 - Attacking Dumat al-Jandal and its surrounding regions and KILLING HUGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE: its people stayed beleaguered (by the Wahhabis!) "until they made Bay'a upon the religion of Allah..." (what is intended is the not the religion of Allah ta'ala in reality, but the new religion of IAW!)

وأمرهم –أي عبد العزيز- يسيرون إلى دومة الجندل ...ا
فسار الجميع وقصدوا تلك الناحية , ونازلوا أهلها وأخذوا منها ثلاث بلدان , ثم حاصروا الباقين , وقتلوا منهم عدة قتلى كثير , فلم يزالوا محاصرين لهم حتى بايعوا على "دين الله ورسوله والسمع والطاعة!"ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/208) –

41 - Attacking Qatar!

سار إبراهيم بن عفيصان بأهل بلدان الخرج وما يليهم من بلدان النواحي , وقصد ناحية قطر , ونازل أهل الحويلة البلد المعروفة على سيف البحر , فأخذها
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/209) -

42 - Attacking Kuwait!

غزا إبراهيم أيضاً إلى جهة الشمال , فأغار على بلد الكويت , وأخذ غنمهم , وكان قد عبأ لهم كميناً ...ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/209) -

وقصد بلد الكويت وأغار على سوارحهم فأخذها , فخرج عليه أهلها , فناشبهم القتال , ثم خرج الكمين , فانهزم اهل البلد
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/239) -

43 - Attacking Hijaz, KILLING HUGE NUMBERS from them and cutting a lot of their palm trees [and returning back]!

سار سعود بتلك الجنود وقصد الحجاز , ونازل أهل بلد تربة بلد البقوم المعروفة , فحاصر أهلها حصاراً شديداً , وقطع كثيراً من نخيلها , وقتل بينهم قتلى كثيرة ..ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/211) -

44 - MASS-KILLING THE PEOPLE OF AL-AHSA` AND TERRORIZING THEM AND TAKING THEIR WEALTH (at the hands of Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-Aziz, the criminal student of the Dajjal of Najd, IAW!)
(Look how proudly this worthless Khariji says that a lot of the pregnant women lost their babies [because of extreme fear]! What this criminal describes here is literally a holocaust against Muslims!)

فلما كان قبل طلوع الشمس ثور المسلمون! بنادقهم دفعة واحدة , فأرجفت الأرض وأظلمت السماء , وثار عج الدخان في الجو , وأسقط كثير من الحوامل في الأحساء , ثم نزل سعود في الرقيقة المذكورة , فسلم له , وظهر له جميع أهل الأحساء على إحسانه وإساءته , وأمرهم بالخروج فخرجوا , فأقام في ذلك المنزل مدّة أشهر يقتل من أراد قتله ويجلي من أراد جلاءه ، ويحبس من أراد حبسه ، ويأخذ من الأموال ، ويهدم من المحال ، ويبني ثغوراً ، ويهدم دوراً ، وضرب عليهم ألوفاً من الدراهم وقبضها منهم...ا
فهذا مقتول في البلد ، وهذا يخرجونه إلى الخيام ، ويضرب عنقه عند خيمة سعود ، حتى أفناهم إلا قليلا ، وحاز سعود في تلك الغزوة ما لا يحصى
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/216) –

Then before the sunrise the Muslims (read: the Wahhabis) shot with their rifles [all at] once, so that the earth trembled, and the heaven became dark, and smoke rose into the sky and many of the pregnant women (!!!) in al-Ahsa` had a miscarriage (due to extreme fear).
Then Sa'ud settled in the [earlier] mentioned al-Raqiqa, so it was given to him. All of the people of al-Ahsa` [then] appeared in front of him in kindness and badness. He commanded them to leave, so they left.
He stayed there for [several] months [while] kiling whomever he wanted to kill, and exiling whomever he wanted to exile, and imprisoning whomever he wanted to imprison, and taking from the wealth, and destroying places, and building strongholds, and destroying houses and wanting thousands of Dirhams from them and taking it from them...
And Sa'ud killed many of them...
So this one [lies] killed in the land and that one is taken out to the tents and his neck is struck off near the tent of Sa'ud until he annhalited [all of] them except very few.

Sa'ud came into possesion of [much] wealth in this attack (Ghazwa) which can not be counted or numbered.
- end of quote -

45 - Attacking Suq al-Shuyukh near Basra (in Iraq) and KILLING A HUGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE; those people who tried to flee DROWNED IN THE WATER (while the Wahhabis happily watched them drowning! It's always "a great feeling" to see Muslims dying in the religion of the Dajjal IAW!)

سار سعود رحمه المعبود بالجنود المنصورة والخيل العتاق المشهورة , من جميع نواحي نجد وعربانها وقصد الشمال , وأغار على سوق الشيوخ المعروف عند البصرة , وقتل منهم قتلى كثيرة , وهرب الناس وغرقوا في الشط
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/240) –

And in [that year] in [the month of] Ramadhan (!) Sa'ud [I. bin 'Abd al-'Aziz] - may the worshipped One have mercy upon him - set out with the victorious armies and the famous horses, from all of the areas of Najd and its [bedouin] Arabs and intended the North (i.e. 'Iraq). He attacked the known Suq al-Shuyukh near al-Basra and killed many of them. The people fled and drowned in the river.
- end of quote -

THE CRIMES OF THE WAHHABI NAJDIS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF AL-HARAMAYN AL-SHARIFAYN!!!

It should be noted here that harming the people of Madina al-Munawwara or committing any crimes there is among the greatest of sins and our noble Prophet - sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam - has explicitly warned against this.
So what did the Najdi Wahhabis do? They threw away the warning of the best of creation - sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam - behind their backs and implemented instead the new religion of the Najdi Dajjal MIAW, which says the exact opposite of the Prophetic teachings!

46 - IAW's beloved Khariji student Sa'ud I. bin 'Abd al-'Aziz: CALLING ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF MAKKA AND ITS SCHOLARS (!!!) TO "ISLAM"!
(Remember: It was IAW himself who brought this criminal to power!)

من سعود بن عبد العزيز , إلى كافة اهل مكة والعلماء والآغوات وقاضي السلطان , السلام على من اتبع الهدى
أما بعد: فأنتم جيران الله وسكان حرمه آمنون بأمنه.
إنما ندعوكم لدين الله ورسوله!! , (قل يا اهل الكتاب تعالوا الى كلمة سواء بيننا وبينكم ان لا نعبد الاّ الله ولا نشرك به شيئاً ولا يتخذ بعضنا بعضاً أرباباً من دون الله ، فان تولوا فقولوا: اشهدوا باننا مسلمون) , فأنتم في أمان الله ثم في أمان أمير المسلمين! سعود بن عبد العزيز , وأميركم عبد المعين بن مساعد ، فاسمعوا له وأطيعوا ما أطاع الله والسلام
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/261) -

From Sa'ud bin 'Abd al-'Aziz to all of the people of Makkah, the scholars, the chiefs and the judge of the Sultan: Peace be upon the one who follows guidance.

To proceed: You're are the neighbours of Allah and the inhabitants of his sanctity and secure by his safety. We are calling you to the religion of Allah and that of his Messenger (!!!), { Say: O People of the Scripture! Come to an agreement between us and you: that we shall worship none but Allah, and that we shall ascribe no partner unto Him, and that none of us shall take others for lords beside Allah. And if they turn away, then say: Bear witness that we are they who have surrendered (unto Him). } [3:64].
You're in the safety of Allah and then in the safety of the leader of the Muslims (!) Sa'ud bin 'Abd al-'Aziz, and your leader 'Abd al-Mu'in bin Musa'ad. So listen to him and obey him as long as he obeys Allah. Peace.
- end of quote -

47 - Setting up an embargo against the people of Makka until HUGE NUMBERS OF ITS PEOPLE DIED FROM HUNGER and people even started to eat dogs!

فسدّت الطرق كلّها عن مكة من جهة اليمن وتهامة والحجاز ونجد , لأنهم كلهم رعية سعود وتحت أمره , فثبت عندنا وتواتر أن كيلة الأرز والحب بلغت في مكة ستة أريل , وكيلتهم أنقص من صاع نجد , وبيع فيها لحوم الحمير والجيف بيعت فيها بأغلى الأثمان ، وأكلت الكلاب ، وبلغ رطل الدهن ريالين , ومات خلق كثير منهم جوعاً
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/285) -

48 - SA'UD I. STOPS THE HAJJ FOR ALL THOSE COMING FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE LEVANT OR ISTANBUL AND THE REGIONS AROUND IT!

فلما خرج سعود من الدرعية قاصداً مكة أرسل فرَّاج بن شرعان العتيبي ، ورجاله معه , لهؤلاء الأمراء المذكورين , وذكر لهم أن يمنعوا الحواج التي تأتي من جهة الشام واسطنبول ونواحيهما ، فلما أقبل على المدينة الحاج الشامي ومن تبعه ، وأميره عبد الله العظم باشا الشام فأرسل اليه هؤلاء الأمراء أن لا يقدم وأن يرجع إلى أوطانه
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/285) -

49 - Ibn Bishr (the Najdi Khariji!): "IN THIS YEAR - meaning 1223 AH - NO ONE PERFORMED HAJJ FROM THE PEOPLE OF LEVANT, EGYPT, IRAQ, MOROCCO AND OTHER THAN THEM!!"
(NO COMMENT!!!)

ولم يحج في هذه السنة -أي 1223 هـ - أحد من أهل الشام ومصر والعراق والمغرب وغيرهم!! ...ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/297) -

50 - Ibn Bishr: "The people of al-Madina al-Munawwara pledged their alliance to Sa'ud upon the religion of Allah and His Messenger..."
(Meaning: They were not upon the "religion of Allah" before! But let's see whether this Bay'a was done voluntarily!)

بايع أهل المدينة المنورة سعوداً على دين الله ورسوله!! ....ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/288) -

The reason for the above Bay'a: The Wahhabis declared war against al-Madina and made their life difficult and invaded their surroundings and implemented upon them an embargo for years (!) until they were forced to accept the invading Sa'ud and made Bay'a to him:

فأجمعوا على حرب المدينة!! ونزلوا عواليها، ثمَّ أمر عبدالعزيز ببناء قصر فيها فبنوه وأحكموه، واستوطنوه، وتبعهم أهل قباء ومن حولهم وضيَّقوا على أهل المدينة، وقطعوا عنهم السوابل ، وأقاموا على ذلك سنين....
فلمّا طال الحصار على أهل المدينة وقعت المكاتبات بينهم وبين سعود من حسن قلعي وأحمد الطيار والأعيان والقضاة وبايعوا في هذه السنة
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/288) -

It is indeed as someone from the people of knowledge said: They (IAW and his followers) were the group of satan!

51 - Attacking Oman, KILLING A HUGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE, taking a lot of "war booty" and forcing the people to make Bay'a to Sa'ud I.

ثم إن سعود ارسل إلى عمان عبد الله بن مزروع ....ا
ثم إن سعود بعث بعده إلى عمان مطلق المطيري بجيش منأهل نجد , وأمر أهل عمان بالاجتماع عليه والقتال معه , فاجتمع عليه مقاتلة أهل عمان مع ما معه من أهل نجد , فقاتل أهل الباطنة سحار ونواحيها ومن تبعهم , ورئيسهم يومئذ عزان بن قيس , وقاتلوا سعيد بن سلطان صاحب مسكة , ودام القتال بينهم , وقتل من عسكر عزان مقتلة عظيمة بلغت القتلى خمسمئة رجل....ا
وهم على ذلك يقتلون ويغنمون , وأخذ ومن معه قرى كثيرة من نواحي سحار من أهل الباطنة , وبايع غالبهم على دين الله ورسوله والسمع والطاعة , ولم يبق محارب إلا مسكة ونواحيها , مملكة سعيد وما تحت ولاية عزان من سحار , وغنموا منها غنائم كثيرة , وبعثوا بالأخماس إلى سعود بالدرعية
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/306) -

52 - Humiliating the Al Khalifa - the rulers of Bahrain - and taking away all of their horses and other things!

تحقق عند سعود أن آل خليفة أهل البحرين يقع منهم بعض المخالفات , فخاف أن يقع أكبر من ذلك , فأرسل إليهم جيشاً....ا
أرسل أمراء ذلك الجيش إلى آل خليفة , وأمروهم يفدون على سعود , وساقوهم كرهاً
وكان سعود لما قبض عليهم أخذ جميع خيلهم ونجائبهم وغير ذلك من الشوكة لهم في البحرين والزبارة
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/306) -

53 - Attacking the Levant (Sham) and Jordan, KILLING ITS PEOPLE, taking a lot of things as war booty, burning things down and CAUSING HUGE FEAR in the hearts of the people of the Levant, especially Damascus and its surrounding regions!

بلغه الخبر أن بوادي الشام وعربانه من عنزة وبني صخر وغيرهم فيها , فلما وصل تلك الناحية لم يجد فيها أحداً منهم , وإذا قد سبقه النذير إليهم , فاجتمعوا على دوخي بن سمير رئيس ولد علي من عنزة , وهو من وراء الجبل المعروف بطويل الثلج قرب نابلس , نازلين عين القهوة من جبال حوران , ولما بلغ ابن سمير ومن معه إقبال سعود إليهم انهزم بمن معه من البوادي ونزلوا الغور من حوران , فسار سعود في تلك الناحية , وأقبل فيها وأدبر , واجتاز بالقرى التي حول مزيريب وبصرى , فنهبت الجموع ما وجدوا فيها من المتاع والطعام , وأشعلوا فيها النيران , وكان أهلها قد هربوا عنها لما سمعوا بمسيره , ثم نزل عين البجة , وروى منها المسلمون!! وشربت خيلهم وجيوشهم....ا

ثم رجع قافلاً إلى وطنه ومعه غنائم كثيرة من الخيل والمتاع , والأثاث والطعام , وقتل من أهل الشام عدّة قتلى , وحصل في الشام رجفة ورهب عظيم بهذه الغزوة , في دمشق وغيرها من بلدانه وجميع بواديه
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/309) -

54 - Attacking Tihama and Yemen, KILLING VERY HUGE NUMBERS OF ITS PEOPLE, DESTROYING WHOLE REGIONS AND SETTING THEM ON FIRE and taking almost all of the wealth of the attacked regions, which was so much that it can not be counted in any way or form!

سار عثمان بن عبد الرحمن المضايفي بأهل الحجاز وغيرهم , وقصد أرض تهامة واليمن , وكان حمود أبو مسمار قد سيّر عساكراً عظيمة , فالتقى الجمعان واقتتل الفريقان في الموضع المعروف باوحلة , فاقتتلوا قتالاً شديداً , وانكسر عسكر أبو مسمار , وقتل منهم قتلى كثيرة , نحو مايتين وخمسين رجلاً....ا
ثم سار بعده طامي بن شعيب.... فحاصروها وأخذوها عنوة , وأخذوا غالب ما فيها من الأموال من الذهب والفضة والقماش , واللؤلؤ والحرير وأنواع الأموال التي لا يحصيها العدّ , وذكر لنا أن منهم من طحن اللؤلؤ يظنه ذرة
وقتل من أهلها خلق كثير , قيل إن الذي هلك منهم ألف بين القتل والهلاك , ودمّروا البلد وأشعلوا فيها النيران....ا
وتوجهوا إلى بندر الحديدة , ونازلوا لأهلها فأخذوها عنوة واستالوا على غالب البلد....ا
فأخذ طامي ومن معه ما وجدوا فيها من المال والمتاع , ودموها , وقتلوا من أهلها قتلى كثيرة , وقبض عمال سعود خمس الغنائم وساروا بها إلى الدرعية....ا
- end of quote (from 'Unwan al-Majd 1/312) -

Inna lillahi wa inna ilayhi raji'un! We ask Allah ta'ala to have mercy upon all these Muslims killed at the hands of these satanic Khariji dogs!

After all what has been mentioned, we still find some criminals defending these followers of satan! At the forefront of this are without any doubt the " pseudo Salafi and Wahhabism Cult Followers and Mashayikh, because their religion is based on lying - similar to the Mashayikh of the Rafidha! - and they are callers to innovation and heresy! Their so called "Tawhid" contains Kufr (!) in reality and they have betrayed the religion of Allah in order to defend their leader MIAW, the horn of satan!

Know - may Allah ta'ala have mercy upon you - that the "pseudo Salafiyya & Wahhabism Cult " and the Rafidha are among the greatest internal enemies of this Umma, callers to hellfire (!) and to civil war (as is clear from our reality today!) and that one is not allowed to respect their Mashayikh in any way or form! May Allah paralyze their tongues from their Takfir and Disgusting statements!

All these are the Different examples of stealing, killing and destruction caused by Wahhabis according to 'Unwan al-Majd, below are more.

These quotes and the quotes mentioned before are only from the first volume of 'Unwan al-Majd fi Tarikh Najd (by the Khariji Ibn Bishr (d. 1288 AH)!

55 - Attacking al-Rawdha (p. 84): "فأغار على أهل بلد الروضة , وقتل من أهلها خمسة رجال , وقتل من المسلمين شهيل بن سحيم"

56 - Attacking al-Zulfi (p. 85): "سار على بلد الزلفى فأخذ غنمهم , ولحقه الفزع وتركها لهم"
57 - Attacking Riyadh (p. 84): "غزا عبد العزيز الرياض , فلما أصبح الصباح ارتفع الصياح , وقتل من أهل الرياض تسعة رجال"
58 - Attacking al-Muriqabat (p. 84): "خرج أهل البلد وناوشوهم القتال , فخرج عليهم الكمين , فوقعت عليهم الهزيمة , وقتل منهم سبعة رجال"
59 - Attacking al-Nabta (p. 84): "أغار عليهم عبد العزيز وقتل منهم عشرة رجال , وأخذ أثاثهم , وغنم "المسلمون!" ثمانين ذوداً من الإبل , وجميع أمتعتهم . الذود : ثلاثون من الإبل"
60 - Attacking Riyadh another time (p. 86): "دخل البلد وقتل منهم رجال"
61 - Attacking al-Kharj and Na'jan (p. 86): "قتل منهم سبعة رجال , وقطع بعض النخيل"
62 - Attacking Marat (p. 87): "فقتل من أهل البلد قريب من عشرين رجلاً , وقتل من "المسلمين!" رجلان"
63 - Attacking al-Far'a (p. 87): "فقتل من أهلها عدة رجال"
64 - Attacking Jalajil (p. 91): "قطعوا نخلاً وقتلوا من أهلها نحو عشرة رجال"
65 - Attacking Hamad al-Mudihim and Al Sa'id al-Dhafir family (p. 91): "استأصل جميع أموالهم , وقتل منهم نحو الثلاثين رجلاً"
66 - Attacking Subay' (p. 100): "غزا عبد الله بن محمد بن سعود فرقاناً من سبيع كثيره وغيرهم وهم نازلون بالعرمة , فشن عليهم الغارة بالصباح , فأخذهم , وأخذ منهم أموالاً كثيرة"
67 - Attacking Tharmada (p. 101): "أغار على البد وأخذ أغنامهم واستاقها , فخرجوا عليه , فلما التحم القتال , خرج عليهم الكمين , وانهزم البلد , وقتل منهم نحواً من عشرين رجلاً"
68 - Attacking al-Muhammara (Khorramshahr) (p. 115): "وقتل منهم رجالاً"
69 - Attacking Al Hbaysh family (p. 118): "أخذ عليهم إبلاً كثيرة , وقتل من الأعراب عدّة رجال"
70 - Attacking al-Dilam (p. 123): "سار سعود بن عبد العزيز إلى الدلم , فلما أصبحوا أغاروا عليهم وأخذوا الغنم"
71 - Attacking al-Dhubay'a (p. 123): ", أغار عليهم عبد العزيز وأخذ عليهم السارحة , فخرج أهلها , وناوشوهم القتال , فخرج عليهم الكمين , وقتل من أهلها اثنا عشر رجلاً"
72 - Attacking al-Yamama (p. 131): "جهز ثمانين راكباً إلى اليمامة , فعقروا فيها إبلاً ورجعوا"
73 - Attacking Hotat Bani Tamim (p. 142): "وقتل من أهلها خمسة عشر رجلاً"
74 - Attacking al-Rawdha another time (p. 151): "نزل سعود الروضة , واشتد عليهم القتال والمواقعات , واستولى على النخيل"
75 - Attacking al-Ahsa` (p. 154): ", سار سعود "بالمسلمين!" وقصد ناحية الأحساء , وصبح أهل العيون ولم يبلغهم عنه خبر وأخذ كثيراً من الحيوانات , وأخذ من بيوتها أزواداً وأمتعة"
76 - Attacking Mutayr (p. 173): "فحصل قتال شديد , وقتل منهم نحو خمسين رجلاً , وغنم "المسلمون!" ما معهم من الأموال والأمتعة , والأثاث , والإبل , والزاد , والإبل , والغنم"
77 - Attacking north of Najd (p. 210): "سار سعود وقصد جهة الشمال فأغار على عربان كثيرة مجتمعة , فهزمهم وقتل منهم رجالة كثيرة , وأخذ منهم ألفاً وخمسمئة بعير , وجميع أغنامهم , ومحلتهم وأثاثهم"
78 - Attacking 'Utayba and Mutayr tribe (p. 213): ", سار سعود وأغار على عربان من عتيبة ومطير , وهم في حرة فدهمهم فيها وهربوا , وحصل قتال شديد , فأخذ عليهم نحو مئة بعير وأغناماً كثير , وكثيراً من الأمتعة والأزواد"
79 - Attacking Shahran tribe (p. 236): "غزا ربيع بن زيد الدوسري , وأمره عبد العزيز أن يقصد جهة الحجاز , فأغار على عربان شهران في الجنوب , وقتل منهم خمسين رجلاً , وأخذ منهم إبلاً وأغناماً كثيرة"
80 - Attacking al-Baqum tribe in Hijaz (p. 239): "غزا هادي بن قرملة وأغار على البقوم في الحجاز فهزمهم وقتل منهم عدّة رجال ثم بعد شهرين غزاهم فقتل منهم قتلى وأخذ كثيراً من الإبل والغنم"
81 - Attacking al-Sharart tribe (p. 240): "غزا حجيلان بن حميد أرض الشام , وأغاروا على عربان الشرارات فانهزموا , فقتل منهم مئة وعشرون رجلاً"
82 - Attacking Samawa (in Iraq) (p. 289): "سار وقصد السماوة , وحاصر أهلها , وأخذ من نواحيها , ودمّر أشجارها"
83 - Attacking al-Safra` (p. 333): "سار سعود إلى وادي الصفراء , فحرق نخيلاً وقتل رجالاً"

84 - Attacking al-Suwayriqiyya (p. 333): "فحصرهم , ونزلوا منها بالأمان على نصف الحلقة , وشطر ما تحت يديهم , بعدما قطع نخيلهم وهدم أكثر منازلهم , فأقام عليها مدّة أيام , وجمع فيها الغنايم وباعها , وقسمها على المسلمين!! , للراجل سهم وللفارس سهمان"
85 - Attacking Safina (p. 367): "نزلها عبد الله بن سعود , وأخذ عليهم إبلاً وغنماً كثيرة"
86 - Attacking al-Busayri (p. 377): "فأغار على البصيري ودهمهم , وأخذ محلتهم وأمتعتهم وأغنامهم , وكانوا قد هرّبوا الإبل وزبنوها"

Note that all these quotes are just from the first volume and I did not mention all of the details (like for example their destruction of the majority of the houses in al-Suwayriqiyya, which is a village near Madina al-munawwara!), because their crimes are like an ocean! One cannot count them!

Now imagine, if one goes on to the second volume and mentions those crimes. But I think by now the issue has become more than clear and the amount of proofs against them is already more than enough.

One can additionally view the attached pictures which mention 317 additional Attacks they did! As also mentioned by their own Cult Member Ibn Ghannam The Historical author of Tarikh ibn Ghannam.

Whom and where did Ibn Abdulwahhab [the Horn of the Devil] carry a "holy" war against?

(وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَغَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعَنَهُۥ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُۥ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا)
[النساء 93]
And whoever kills a believer intentionally, their reward will be Hell—where they will stay indefinitely. Allah will be displeased with them, condemn them, and will prepare for them a tremendous punishment.
[Surah al-Nisaa' 93]

The areas in which Ibn Abdulwahhab excommunicated then fought, and killed Muslims

Researchers through the book History by Ibn Ghannam explain that Ibn Abdulwahhab's battle count is

317 battles

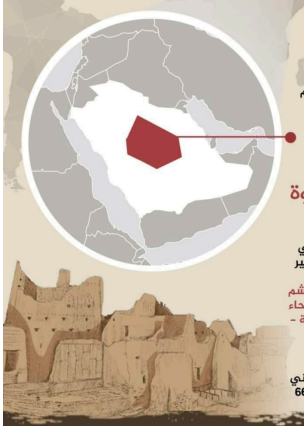
The cities which he pillaged, fought, excommunicated its people and accused them of polytheism include:

Sadeer – Al-Mujma'a – Riyadh – Al-Washm – Al-Zulfi – Tharmada – Al-Kharj – Al-Bathaa' – Al-Huraymilla' - Al-Quway'yiah – Manfuha - Al-Bateen

Revise History by Ibn Ghannam the second book chapter of battles starting from page 669.

أين جاهد ومن جاهد قرن الشيطان ابن عبدالوهاب؟

(وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَغَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعَنَهُۥ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُۥ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا)
[النساء 93]



المناطق التي جاهد فيها ابن عبدالوهاب المسلمين بعد تكفيرهم وقاتلهم وقتلهم

أحصى بعض الباحثين غزوات ابن عبدالوهاب من خلال تاريخ ابن غنام

317 غزوة

من ضمن المدن والمناطق التي غزاها ابن عبدالوهاب بعد تكفير أهلها واتهامهم بالشرك:

سدير - المجمعة - الرياض - الوشم - الزلفي - ثرمدا - الخرج - البطحاء - حريملاء - القويعية - منفوحة - البطين - وغيرها من المدن والمناطق.

راجع تاريخ ابن غنام المجلد الثاني كتاب الغزوات بداية من ص 669

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 1

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
1	Conquest of Manfooha	675	Death of princes and their camels slaughtered
2	Battle of the Sheyyab in al-Riyadh	677	10 killed
3	Battle of the Abeed in al-Riyadh	678	10 of the Abeed killed
4	Battle of al-Dilfah in al-Riyadh	679	losses from both sides
5	Battle of al-Bunyah in al-Riyadh	682	losses from both sides
6	Battle of Khurayzyah	683	losses from both sides
7	Battle of Butayn	683	the farms ruined
8	Conquest of Thurmada	685	losses from both sides
9	Conquest of Thadiq	685	all sheep looted
10	Battle of Habonyah North of Riyadh	685	casualties from both sides
11	Assassination of Prince Uthman bin Mu'ammar	686	on the Friday prayer whilst he was in his praying area
12	Battle of Bathaa' in Riyadh	688	"Polytheists" slaughtered
13	Battle of Wattiya' in Thurmada	688	casualties from both sides
14	Raid on Riyadh	689	they killed a bunch of "Polytheists"!
15	Conquest of Zulfaa	690	they took many sheep
16	Conquest of Kharj'	691	they looted all the sheep
17	Conquest of Huraymilaa'	691	(supposedly) because of the apostasy of its people

(ومن يقتل مؤمنا متعمدا فجزاؤه جهنم خالدا فيها وغضب الله عليه ولعنه وأعد له عذابا عظيما) النساء 93
[And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell to abide therein, and the Wrath and the Curse of Allah are upon him, and a great punishment is prepared for him]
Surah l-Nisaa' 93

This is our religious leader and enough said, o believer !

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Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 2

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
18	Ordeal of Ghufayli	735	A man whose nickname was al-Ghufayli which they accused of apostasy
19	Conquest of Huraymilaa'	736	by sudden attack
20	Quwayiya's peoples' "reversion" unto Islam(!?)	740	- -
21	Conquest of Manfooha and Riyadh	740	they took loot many sheep, animals, and donkeys
22	Battle of ar-Rasha	741	losses from both sides
23	Battle of Bab al-Qubla	743	the "Muslims" made an ambush and killed 80 "polytheists"
24	Legion sent to ar-Riyadh	744	the farms ruined
25	Conquest of Washm	744	prisoners taken
26	Conquest of Wushayqir	744	the fighting intensified thus its people abandoned the village and 4 were killed
27	Battle with People of Thadiq	744	They "entered" Islam after they were beaten (!?)
28	Conquest on People of Jalajil	745	The "Muslims" looted the houses after the people fled
29	Battle of Thurmada	746	A great battle and many "Polytheists" slaughtered
30	Conquest of as-Sadeer	747	Area seized, farms and crops ruined
31	Raid on Jalajil	747	they took the sheep as loot and killed a few people
32	Battle of Um al-Asafeer	748	losses from both sides
33	Conquest of al-Qasab	753	they ordered them to enter Islam and they agreed (!)
34	Conquest of al-Majma'aa	735	They killed many and their animals

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Surah l-Nisaa' 93

By Allah, our Imam (scholar or leader) has not excommunicated anyone nor has he killed a single Muslim!

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Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 3

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
35	Conquest of the Lands of Kharj	753	They attacked and killed the people and gained a lot of money through looting
36	Conquest of Thurmada	754	The "Muslims" killed many of its people
37	Conquest of Manfooha	754	crops were burnt
38	Conquest of Thufayr	755	They did a morning ambush and killed them and pillaged them
39	Battle of al-Washm	755	they sieged the village until they could not continue
40	Battle of as-Sadeer	755	they killed a number of them
41	Ambush on Zulfaa	756	they killed and took the sheep loot
42	Conquest on Mraqbat	757	they burned the crops and killed a number
43	Conquest of Atash	757	they looted the animals, gold, weapons, and wares
44	Conquest of Manfooha	758	the "polytheists" were beaten
45	Conquest on al-Kharrj	758	they surrounded them and killed a number of them
46	Conquest on al-Washm	759	Around 20 men killed
47	Battle with People of Al-Far'aa	760	they "entered Islam"
48	Surrounding the People of al-Wushayqir	760	they "entered Islam"
49	Massacre of Al-Ihsaa'	763	they sieged them and surrounded their houses, killing any person that comes to sight; only who ran away or hid got away from them. Around 70 polytheists' killed and an uncountable amount of animals and weapons were looted

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Surah l-Nisaa' 93

This is our scholar Shaykh-ul Islam the reviver of the religion and its adherents, innovated his creed of unity and battled the apostates and polytheists in Najd

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Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 4

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
50	They raided the people of Mubarraz	763	They killed some peasants on their way
51	On their way they found people from Riyadh and Al-Hurmah	763	They killed the People of Riyadh and took their money
52	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	763	They raided them and took their sheep
53	Apostasy of the people of Wathithia from Islam	763	They killed some famous people of them
54	Invasion of the Subai tribe because of their breach of the Covenant	764	They fought them and took about 200 camels from them
55	Battle of the Muslims in Sudair	765	they killed some people and cut down their palm trees
56	Battle of the Muslims in Mudaihim	766	they killed about 30 people and took all their money
57	Killing of Muhammad bin Faris and his son	778	Because they apostate from Islam
58	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	781	People were killed on both sides
59	Battle of the Muslims in Shallia from Subay'	781	They took their camels, horses and possessions
60	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	781	They defeated them and killed some of them
61	Battle of the Muslims in Tharmada	782	They Killed some of them
62	Battle of the Muslims in Urban	783	People were killed on both sides
63	Battle of the Muslims in Alouda	783	They ambushed them and raided them and killed some of them
64	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	784	Because of it the people of Alwashm converted to Islam!
65	Battle of the Muslims in Jalajel, Because of the apostasy of one of its members.	784	The apostate gave them 5 excellent horses, so they were satisfied with him
66	Battle of the Muslims in Zolfy	785	They raided them and killed some of them

Very normal.. they were polythesists
He invited them to his threefold method of Tawheed, but they refused, so he killed them!

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Surah I-Nisaa' 93

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 5

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
67	Battle of the Muslims in Subay'	785	They defeated and seized the palace of Al-Fra'ir because of the apostasy of its people from Islam
68	Battle of the Muslims in Unaisa	786	People were killed on both sides
69	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	786	They killed some people
70	Battle of the Muslims in Majma'a and Hilalia	787	They killed a large number and robbed the country and took all the money
71	They resided in Al-Hilalya, so the people of Al-Kasseem feared	788	They entered Islam and left the worship of idols.
72	Battle of the Muslims in Zofair's family	788	They took a lot of camels
73	Battle of the Muslims in Ha'ir	789	they cut down their palm trees, so they entered Islam
74	Battle of the Muslims in Manikha	789	They defeated them and killed some of them
75	Battle of the Muslims in Mi'kal	791	They killed some of them
76	Battle of the Muslims in Hubaish's family	792	After the polytheists finished the morning prayer(Alfajr), Ibn Abd al-Wahhab and his group raided them
77	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh	793	They ambushed them and raided them and killed them
78	Battle of the Muslims in Riyadh for destroying	796	They conquered Riyadh [after 30 battles]
79	Battle of the Muslims in Aldulm	803	They took the sheap and defeated the people and killed some of them
80	Battle of the Muslims in Zolfy	803	They found a caravan containing 20 travelers so they killed them all
81	Delegations of the people of Hurma and Majma'a to Muhammad ibn Abdulwahab	804	They converted to Islam!
82	Delegations of the famous people from Al-Harik	804	They pledged allegiance to Islam
83	Battle of the Muslims in Al-Khurj	804	They ambushed them and raided them and took the sheap and cut down the trees and palm trees.

Of course, guys, all of these people have been denied the rule of the people of the period, and the argument has been proven against them.

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Surah I-Nisaa' 93

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 6

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
84	Besieging the people of Zomaika in Delm	805	Besieging the people of Zomaika in Delm
85	Battle of the Muslims in Dubai'a	808	Battle of the Muslims in Dubai'a
86	Battle of the Muslims in Buraida	809	Battle of the Muslims in Buraida
87	The delegations of Zayd bin Zamil and his people	811	The delegations of Zayd bin Zamil and his people
88	The arrival of the people of Munikh and the people of Zulfi	812	The arrival of the people of Munikh and the people of Zulfi
89	The delegations of the people of Al-Yamamah	813	The delegations of the people of Al-Yamamah
90	Battle of the Muslims in Kharj and the people of Murrah	817	Battle of the Muslims in Kharj and the people of Murrah
91	They sent a detachment of the army to Al-Yamama	818	They sent a detachment of the army to Al-Yamama
92	Battle of the Muslims in Kharj	818	Battle of the Muslims in Kharj
93	Battle of the Muslims in Sudair and Munikh regions	819	Battle of the Muslims in Sudair and Munikh regions
94	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma	819	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma
95	Walk to the Delm	822	Walk to the Delm
96	Besieging of Na'ajan	823	Besieging of Na'ajan
97	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma	825	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma
98	Battle of the Muslims in Furkan	826	Battle of the Muslims in Furkan
99	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma	827	Battle of the Muslims in Hurma
100	Battle of the Muslims in Zulfi, because of their corruption	827	Battle of the Muslims in Zulfi, because of their corruption

This is our imam and the renewer of the era. He slaughtered half of my cousins in Najd, after he infideled them. May God be pleased with him.

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Surah I-Nisaa' 93

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 7

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
101	Muslim invasion of Al-Houta	829	They raided & killed
102	They went to Al Dilm	830	They raided, surrounded & they chopped off palm trees
103	A raid on horses for the people of Al-Yamamah	830	They fought and Ibn Hathal apostatised, so they killed him
104	The Muslim invasion of Al-Yamamah	834	They ambushed them, and they fled
105	Invasion of the Muslims of Al Dhafir tribe	835	They killed over 100 men and took their money as booty
106	The journey to Al-Huwaita	836	They raided, killed, ravaged, and cut down palm trees
107	The Tribe of Al Qassim apostates from Islam	837	The people of Al Qassim were killed by the people of monotheism!!
108	The Tribe of Al Rawdah apostates from Islam	845	The people of Islam fought them and cut down their palms and trees, so they reverted back to Islam!
109	The march to the people of Al-Kharj	847	They killed many men and stole their money
110	Muslim invasion of Al-Ahsa	849	They took all the baggage, animals and sustenance
111	Muslim invasion of Unaizah	850	Fatalities on both sides
112	Muslim invasion of the people of the south	851	They killed their chief, and they turned back
113	Muslim invasion of Al-Kharj	852	They found a group of 30 men and killed them
114	Notable delegations from Al-Makharim	853	Desire for Islam and surrender!
115	Invasion of the Muslims in Dalam	853	They fought them and seized their palm trees

This is the imam of the monotheists (Muwahideen), who suppressed the polytheists (Mushrikeen). Whoever attacks him, then I accuse him of his Tawheed

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Surah I-Nisaa' 93

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 8

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
116	Fear of the people of the Southentered their understanding of Islam	855	Some of the Southern tribes entered their understanding of Islam
117	The invasion of the Muslims by the elders of Qahtan	858	They killed them and seized their money & belongings
118	Muslim invasion of a caravan from Basra	859	They killed a number of them & stole their money
119	Invasion of the Muslim tribe Bajadi	859	They demolished & destroyed their homes
120	Invasion of the Muslim tribe Al-Jabal	865	Stay for a while until they entre their understanding of Islam
121	Hadi bin Ghanem delegations	865	He was convinced with their understanding of Tawheed so he embraced it.
122	Al-Wadi tribe conversion to their understanding of Islam	866	---------
123	Muslim invasion of Onaizah	873	They postpone some of the individuals whom they had doubt about their apostasy.
124	Muslim invasion of the people Qatar	874	They killed about 50 men & took booty
125	Invasion of the Al-Jisha country from Al-Ahsa	874	They killed a number of them
126	Muslim invasion by the help of the elders from Anah	876	They defeated them and plundered a lot of their money
127	Invasion of Al-Uqair port in Al-Ahsa	876	They met a crowd & killed them all & took spoils
128	Muslim Invasion of Bani Khalid	877	They fled, so they chased them & fought them
129	Muslim Invasion in Khafisa Al-Dajani	878	They ran away & plundered their furniture & everything
130	Al-Fudul village massacre in Al-Ahsa	881	They surrounded their roads & entered their homes, killing them like souls in a house, they killed them all, & took all the money, weapons, animals, luggage, utensils, & food in the village

"What they call Wahhabiyah, & I rejoice with this name, for the Sheikh of Islam Muhammad ibn Abdulwahab, is a scholar who renewed the call to pure monotheism"

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Surah I-Nisaa' 93

Examples of the conquests of ibn Abdulwahhab and his killing of Muslims in Najd 9

(From History of ibn Ghannam) | Second Chapter

P	Conquest	Page	Casualties
131	The battle of Grimmel in Bani Khalid	883	They defeated them & took great spoils
132	The invasion of some Arabs who they think apostated from Islam	885	They were defeated so some of the Arabs returned back
133	The Muslim invasion of Madir Arabs	887	They killed 50 & took all their money
134	Fighting the people of Al-Wadi due to the large number of apostasy	892	They killed a number of them & defeated them
135	The invasion of the elders of Madir	893	They killed a number of them & took their camels
136	The Muslim invasion of Shammar & the Arabs of Madir	895	They won & seized all their Infidels money
137	Qatif Massacre	899	They descended upon the polythists & surrounded Sallut & Tauroha & killed those in it, but their Gods didn't help them!, they killed on that day 1,500 souls, And they seized all the money in it that cannot be counted, described or limited. Then they went to Al-Qudaih & raided its people & seized their money. Then they took over "Awamiya" & "Anak & others

Then, in the same year, the preacher to Satan & his horn Muhammad ibn AbdulWahab, and he has made a methodology for his followers till this day of extremism, terrorism, & killing of Monotheistic muslims.

"We challenge them to bring one word to the Sheikh that he believes Muslims to be infidels, but he who is deemed to be infidels by God and His Messenger..., these are the ones whom the Sheikh declared as unbelievers, and they are infidels!!

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